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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Select Tales.

A STORY FROM REAL LIFE.

"What do you mean by such carelessness?" exclaimed John Doring to his son William, a young lad of twelve years.—"Take that!" he added, striking the boy a heavy blow on the side of the head; "and that, and that!" repeating the blows as he spoke, the last of which knocked the boy over a plow that was standing by his side. "Get up now and go into the house," continued the father, "and see if you can't keep out of mischief for awhile, and stop that crying, or I'll give you something to cry for!"

The boy started for the house, struggling to suppress his sobs as he went.

"It is astonishing," said Doring addressing a neighbor named Hanford, who was near in a barn, and of course had seen and heard all that had passed, "how troublesome boys are. Just see those oats, now, that I've got to pick up for that boy's carelessness," and he pointed to the measure of oats which William had accidentally over-turned.

"And it was for that trifle that you assaulted your child and knocked him down?" replied Mr. Hanford, in a sorrowful tone.

Doring looked up from the oats in surprise, and repeated:

"Assaulted my child and knocked him down! Why, what do you mean, neighbor Hanford?"

"Just what I say. Did you not knock the child over the plow?"

"Why—well—no. He kind a stumbled and fell over it," doggedly replied Doring. "Do you go against parental authority? Haven't I a right to punish my own children?"

"Certainly you have," responded Mr. Hanford, "in a proper spirit, but not otherwise. Do you think that a father has a right to revenge himself upon his child?"

"Of course not; but who's talking about revenge?"

"Well, my friend Doring, let me ask you another question; for what purpose should a child be punished?"

"Why to make it better, and to do it good, of course," quickly replied Doring.

"For any other?" quietly asked Hanford.

"Well, no; not that I can think of, just now," replied Doring, thoughtfully.

"And now, my friend," kindly continued Mr. Hanford, "do you suppose your treatment to your son a few moments ago did him any good, or has increased his respect and affection for you? The boy, I venture to say, is utterly unconscious of having done any wrong, and yet you suddenly assaulted him with anger and violence, and gave him a beating which no penitentiary convict can be subject to without having the outrage inquired into by a legislative committee. But let me tell you a long story. You know my son Charles?"

"The one that is preaching in Charlestown?"

"Yes. You have probably noticed that he is lame!"

"I have noticed it," said Doring "and asked him how it happened, and he told me he got hurt when a boy."

"Yes," responed Mr. Hanford, with emotion; "the dear boy never could be made to say that it was by his father's brutality. But listen," he continued as he saw that Doring was about to speak.

"When Charles was about the age of your son William, he was one of the most active and intelligent boys I had ever seen. I was fond of him, and especially of his physical beauty and progress. But unfortunately I was cursed with an irritable and violent temper, and was in the habit of punishing my children under the influence of passion and vengeance, instead of from the dictates of reason, duty, and enlightened affection.

"One day Charley offended me by some boyish and trifling misdemeanor, and I treated him almost exactly as you treated your son a few minutes ago. I struck him violently, and he fell upon a pile of stones at his side, and injured his left side so badly that the result was, he was crippled for life," said Mr. Hanford, in tones of deepest sorrow and remorse, and covering his face with his hands."

A period of oppressive silence, followed, which was at last broken by Mr. Hanford saying:

"When I found that my boy did not rise from the stones on which he had fallen, I seized him by the arm and rudely pulled him to his feet, and was about to strike him again, when something that I saw in his face, his look arrested my arm, and I asked him if he was hurt.

"I am afraid that I am, pa," he mildly answered, clinging to my arm for support.

"Where?" I asked in great alarm, for, notwithstanding my brutality, I fairly idolized the boy.

"Here," he replied, laying his hand upon his hip.

"In silence I took him in my arms and carried him to his bed, from which he never arose the same bright, active, glorious boy that I had so cruelly struck down on that pile of stones. But after many months he came forth, a pale saddened little fellow, hobbling on a crutch!"

Here Hanford broke down and wept like a child, and the tears also rolled down Doring's cheeks. When he resumed, Mr. Hanford said:

"This is a humiliating narrative, neighbor Doring, and I would not have related it to you had I not supposed that you needed the lesson which it contains. It is impossible for me to give you an adequate notion of the suffering that I have undergone on account of my brutal rashness to my boy. But fortunately it has been over ruled to my own good and to that of my family also. The remedy, though terrible, was complete, and no other child of mine has ever been punished by me except when I was in the full possession and exercise of my best faculties, and when my sense of duty has been chastened and softened by reason and affection.

"I devoted myself to poor Charley from the time he left his bed, and we came to understand one another as I think but few fathers and sons ever do. The poor boy never blamed me for blighting so much happiness for him, and I have sometimes tried to think that his life has been made happier, on the whole, than it would have been, had I not been taught my duty through this sacrifice. Still, neighbor Doring, I should be sorry to have you and your son William pass through a similar ordeal."

"I trust that we shall not," emphatically and gravely responded Doring. "I thank you for your story, friend Hanford, and I shall try and profit by it."

And he did profit by it; and we hope that every parent who is capable of striking his child in anger or petulance, that reads this sketch from life, will profit by it.

DANIEL BRYAN'S OATH.

Daniel Bryan had been a lawyer of eminence, but had fallen, through intoxication, to beggary and a dying condition.

Bryan had married, in his better days, the sister of Moses Felton.

At length all hopes were given up. Week after week would the fallen man lie drunk on the floor, and not a day of real sobriety marked his course. I doubt if such another case was known. He was too low for conviviality, and those with whom he would have associated would not drink with him.

All alone, in his office and chamber, he still continued to drink, and even his very life seemed the offspring of his jug.

In the early spring Moses Felton had a call to go to Ohio. Before he set out he visited his sister. He offered to take her with him, but she would not go.

"But why stay here?" urged the brother. "You are fading away, and disease is upon you. Why should you live with such a brute?"

"Hush, Moses," answered the wife, trying to keep back her tears. "I will not leave him now, but he will soon leave me. He cannot live much longer."

At that moment Daniel entered the apartment. He looked like a wanderer from the tomb. His hat was slouched over his eyes, his hair was matted, and his hands hung loosely by his side. "Ah, Moses, how—how are you?" he stammered, for he could not speak plainly.

Moses looked at him a few moments in silence. Then, as his features assumed a cold, stern expression, he said, in a strongly emphasized tone:

"Daniel Bryan, I have been your best friend but one. My sister is an angel, though wedded to a demon. I have loved you, Daniel, as I never loved man before; you were generous, noble and kind; but I hate you now, for you are a perfect devil incarnate. Look at that woman. She is my sister; she might now live with me in comfort, only that she will not do it while you are alive; when you die she will come to me. Thus do I pray that God will soon give her joys to my keeping. Now, Daniel, I do sincerely hope that the first intelligence that reaches me from my native place, after I shall have reached my home, may be That You Are Dead."

In a kind of bewildered consciousness of his own dreadful guilt, and of what Moses had said, Daniel replied:

"Stop, Moses! I—I can yet reform."

"You can *not*. It is beyond your power. You have had inducements enough to have reformed half the drunkards of creation, and you are even lower than before. Go and die—DIE, Daniel Bryan, as soon as you can; for the moment that sees you dead will not find me among the mourners."

There are some drunkards who, in the depth of inebriation, still retain a tolerably keen sense of shame, when pointedly reproached by a friend, and such was Bryan. His eyes flashed, and he drew himself proudly up. "Go, Moses Felton," he exclaimed, in a tone of bitter vehemence. Go *sir*, to Ohio, and *I'll send you news*. Go, and watch the post. I will yet make you take back your words."

"Never, Daniel Bryan, never!"

"You shall! I *swear* it!"

With these words Daniel approached a side-board, and drawing forth a jug, hurled it into the fire-place; and while the fragments were yet flying over the floor he strode from the house.

Mary sank fainting to the floor. Moses bore her to the bed, and then, having called in a neighbor, he pressed a farewell kiss upon his sister's lips and hurried away.

For a month Daniel hovered over the brink of the grave; but he did not die.

"One gill of brandy will save you," said the doctor, who saw that the abrupt removal of stimulants from a system that, for long years, had almost subsisted on nothing else, was nearly sure to prove fatal. "You can surely take a gill and have the firmness to refuse further temptation."

"Aye!" gasped the poor man, "take a gill and break my oath! No! Moses Felton shall never hear that another drop has gone down my throat. If the want of it can kill me, then let me die; but I will not die—I'll live to make Moses retract his angry prediction."

He did live. An iron will conquered the messenger death sent. Daniel Bryan lived. For one month he could not even walk without help.

Mary held him.

A year passed away and Moses Felton returned to Vermont. He entered the court-house at Burlington, and Daniel Bryan was on the floor pleading for a young man who had been indicted for forgery. Felton started in surprise. Never before had such torrents of eloquence poured from his lips. The case was given to the jury, and the youth acquitted. Soon after the successful counsel met Moses Felton. They shook hands but did not speak. When they reached a spot where none others could hear them, Bryan suddenly stopped.

"Moses," he said, "do you remember the words you spoke to me a year ago?"

"I do, Daniel."

"Will you now take them back—unsay them—now and forever?"

"Yes, with all my heart."

"Then I am in part repaid."

"And what must be the remainder of payment?" asked Moses.

"I must die an honest, unperjured man! The oath that has bound me thus far was for life."

That night, as Mary, the faithful wife and woman, sat in the starlight, with her fond husband and her loving brother, she silently looked to heaven and prayed a prayer of thankfulness for the deep happiness which God had given her once sorrowful and bleeding heart.

Miscellaneous.

The Silk Spider of South Carolina.

D. B. G. Wilder, late surgeon of the 55th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, gave the first of four lectures upon the above subject in Boston. The "Journal" gives the following brief but interesting synopsis:

The first of this species of spider was discovered by the lecturer on the north end of Folly Island, in Charleston harbor, while in camp there in August, 1863. He wound from its body, in one hour and a quarter, one hundred and fifty yards of yellow silk. The next year another officer wound from thirty spiders three thousand four hundred and eighty four yards, or nearly two miles of the silk. A single thread of this was strong enough to sustain a weight of from fifty-four to one hundred and seven grains. In 1865 Dr. Wilder showed his specimen to Professor Agassiz and others, to whom the species was new. Returning to Charleston he resumed his researches, and after a variety of adventures and disappointments, succeeded in getting a number of the spiders.

In the course of the season, these all died, from lack of knowledge as to their habits, mode of living, etc. From the eggs deposited, however, many others were produced. It is the habit of the stronger to devour the weaker, so that out of several thousand, only a few hundred were raised. The fact, however, was clearly demonstrated that they could be raised and live through a Northern winter.

Specimens of the silk were exhibited, which was of a golden yellow and a silver white, and as brilliant as the metals in appearance.

LIFE ON THE MEXICAN BORDER.—A correspondent of a Western journal, who lives on the line dividing Mexico from the United States, has endured the following calamities:—

"I have had a plantation in the harbor of Mazatlan (on an island); received 20-pound shells through my house, and 12-pound shot alongside; have been annoyed in every conceivable manner possible. My peons ran off; my cotton crop and sugar cane destroyed; some six thousand tomato plants eaten up by the worms; (I was shipping tomatoes to California at 50 cents per pound—$10,000 loss of plants); and finally three different attempts to assassinate me in one week. The cursed French have had me prisoner in Mazatlan five days at a time, and the other side robbed me of all my arms—two revolvers, one rifle and double-barreled shot gun. I have, through all this, had the coast fever (or calentura) for six months; most of the time delirious; and altogether have passed through more during the year past than in all my life combined."

[illegible]

[illegible]

Other Counterfeit fifty cent notes; the engraving is good but the gilt frame around the head is very bad. The paper has, however, the appearance of common printing paper, and is very whitish. The whole of it is a little smaller than the genuine. Six barrels on right end of Washington are very indistinct.

Twenty five cent notes, new issue very dark; poorly engraved.

Other twenty-five cent notes poorly engraved, on poor paper, and the gilt frame around the head don't show any gilt.

Ten cent notes very coarsely done, and the green ink very pale.

LARGE COUNTERFEITS

United States Compound Interest Notes.—5's imitation—vignette (on left end) female erect, holding sword in left hand, her right hand resting on Bible—male bust, 50 on die above on right end, Well done, and likely to deceive good judges.

$100 *Counterfeits are in circulation* A *fac simile* of the genuine bill, but the engraving is not so fine. They are dated May 15th, 1865; letter B. The green ink in the back on the counterfeit is paler than that in the genuine. Be careful and examine well all before taking them, as they have deceived some of our best judges.

Important Decision Under the Civil Rights Bill.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—Judge Bowie, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, has rendered an important decision under the Civil Rights Bill, in the case of "The Commonwealth vs. Somers, for beating a negro."

It was contended by counsel that, according to the laws of Maryland, the negro was not a competent witness against a white man. The magistrate decided that said law was null and void, having been abrogated and superseded by the Civil Rights Bill, and required bail, which Somers refused to give, and was committed.—Application was made to Judge Bowie for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which he declined to grant, giving a written opinion sustaining the magistrate.

He admits there are doubts as to the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill on other points—yet, not seeing clearly a breach of the Federal Constitution in the particular point bearing on this case, and following the usage and decisions of the highest courts, he was bound to assume that Congress had not violated its constitutional obligations, and passed an unconstitutional act. The prisoner was therefore remanded to the custody of the officers.

How They Conduct War in Europe.

It will be interesting, if they are to have a war in Europe, to watch its progress, and see whether it is conducted on the principles of plunder and arson such as Grant and Sherman so extensively introduced in this country. It would seem from the commencement that thus far Prussia, at least, has not followed the example of "the great heroes" of America. We quote the followinging from a correspondent of the London *Times*, describing the entrance of the Prussian army into Saxony:—

"As soon as the Prussian vanguards crossed the frontier, Prince Frederick Charles issued a most stringent order in which he insisted upon the troops showing every respect for private property and for the comfort of the inhabitants. This order has been strictly observed both by officers and men, but not from fear of the military punishment which would be the consequence of its transgression. The kind hearted soldiers have brought with them none of those horrors which often too follow in the train of an army which occupies a strange country. On the contrary, were it not for the swords and bayonets of patrols which glitter in the sun along every road, the scene is one of perfect peace. In some places the men are helping the peasantry to carry the hay harvest, in others they may be seen working in the cottage gardens, and nearly always are spending money in the village shops; the bare-legged country urchins get taken up for rides on the cavalry or artillery horses as they go to be watered, or are invited, half afraid, to peep into the muzzle of a rifled gun, and only when, with the contempt bred by familiarity, some too adventurous youngster tries to introduce a hand full of corn flowers into the mouth of a piece of ordinance, is he warned off the precinct of the battery by the reluctant sentry."

A man living at a village near Mobile, one night last week, attempted to frighten some girls by wrapping a white cloth around his body and personating a ghost. All ran but one, who pulled out a revolver and deliberately fired six balls into the head and body. She then went home and related the circumstances, and parties returning to the spot found life completely extinct, two balls having penetrated the forehead, and the other four the region of the heart.

THE SIOUX SUN DANCE.

Barbarous and Horrible Rites.

Major General Curtis, in a letter, thus describes this [illegible]:—

"Fort Sully, June 8, 1866.—The whole of the three [illegible] [illegible] to inform Col. [illegible], the commander of the [illegible], that however boisterous their demonstrations might be, they would all be peaceable and of a pious character.

On yesterday, June 7, the dancing was delayed at intervals to allow torture to be inflicted. Two or three men stood over the devotees with needle and knife, very quietly performing penance according to the sacerdotal rites as follows:—

First, they cut the arm in several places by striking an awl in the skin raising it and cutting out about half an inch. This is done on both arms, and sometimes on the breast and back. The wooden setons (sticks about the thickness of a common lead pencil) are inserted through a hole in the skin and flesh. Then cords or ropes are attached to these sticks by one end, and to the pole at the other end, the victim pulling on the ropes till the seton sticks tear out the flesh and skin. I saw one with two setons thus attached to his breast, pulling till it seemed to draw the skin out three inches and literally requiring nearly his whole might to tear out the seton. One painted black had four ropes attached at once. The pulling out is done in the dance, the pulling carried on in the time of the music by jerk, jerk, jerk, and the eye, head and front all facing the sun in the form of supplication. One had four setons attached to four dry buffalo head bones.

"These were all strung and suspended to his flesh by ropes that raised each head some three feet off the ground. He danced hard to tear them out, but they would not break the skin. One came off the stick accidentally, but it was again fastened. Finally these heavy weights (each at least twenty five pounds weight) not tearing out by their own weight and motion, the devotee gave a comrade a horse to take hold of the rope and tear out the setons. While these men were being thus tortured, their female relations came in and had pieces cut out of their arms, to show their appreciation and valor and devotion to their kinsmen. Still, as soon as the victim could be prepared, the music was renewed, and the dismal dance went on, the victim's body now mingled with blood, paint and setons.

"There being several steamboats and many soldiers here, a great crowd of spectators rather embarrassed the performers, so they concluded the performance at twelve o'clock, having only danced twenty four hours instead of forty eight, as they usually do. All the devotees gave away all their ponies and other valuables to their friends, had their wounds carefully dressed by attendant medicine men, and sat down to an abundant feast of dog soup and buffalo meat.

"So ended this most barbarous and painful exhibition of savage idolatry. The picture is still deeply impressed on my senses, but I cannot give half the horror of the scene, either by pen or pencil.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—A Washington writer thus sketches the personal appearance of President Johnson as seen by him upon the delivery of his great speech on the 22d of February:

"Mr. Johnson is a man of very stalwart mould. Just above middle stature, he is so broad-shouldered, firm set, and deep-chested, as almost to seem below it. He has a large head. It is a compact home for his fiery will and brain. His face is marked; strong oval outline; long, powerful under jaw; well defined but rather sharp chin; a wide, straight mouth; full, flexible lips; skin corse in texture but firm; complexion swarthy; hair coarse black, streaked with grey; a nose small at the root, but full and large at the nostrils, which expand and lift as he speaks; broad forehead; beetling, bushy eye-brows, beneath which are a pair of the coldest hazel-grey eyes I ever saw in human head. These are the outlines of Andrew Johnson. His voice is clear, harsh, powerful and penetrating. When he seems speaking with most excitement, he is evidently the coolest man in the world."

PRUSSIAN SECRETS.—A foreign letter, speaking of matters connected with the impending war, says:

These Prussian guns are well known in America; that is, as well known as anything can be which is kept so profound a secret. The explosive material which is used in manufacturing the cartridge is a compound of ingredients known only to one man—the inventor; and so determined is the Government that the secret shall not escape, that the man is guarded night and day by a squad of twelve soldiers; every letter which he writes is inspected, and he is not allowed to communicate orally with any person except in the presence of his guard. The same man has applied his invention to a different purpose than that of a cartridge, inflammable at the touch of a needle. He makes a kind of shell, not much larger than a bullet, which explodes after it enters the body of a man, tearing the limbs to pieces with resistless force. These two secrets are supposed to make the Prussian army invincible.

The Prussian needle gun, as all bear witness, has been wielded with a terrible effect, which has made a deep impression on the ill armed Austrian troops. A military correspondent, who saw the fighting at Podall, declares that the Austrians who fell under the fire of infantry were, compared to the Prussians, six to one.

N. C. Petroleum and Mining Company.

It will have been noticed, perhaps, that the Convention recently passed an ordinance, incorporating the N. C. Petroleum and Mining Co. We are gratified to learn that the association, thus incorporated, will at once proceed to work with enterprise and energy. That there is petroleum in North Carolina, and that in abundance, we have never doubted, and its discovery and development will be a source of greatly needed wealth and prosperity at present in our midst.

The company has a warrantee title for large tracts of valuable [illegible] lands located in the most favorable coal regions of Chatham, Moore, Rockingham, and Stokes counties.

These lands have been explored and passed upon by two experienced oil borers, whose valuable services have been secured to the company at considerable expense.

These gentlemen having been engaged for the past several years in sinking wells for petroleum with success, are well prepared to express an intelligent opinion as to its presence on the lands secured by the company. They do not hesitate to assert that the indications, so far discovered, are as favorable to the presence of large quantities of petroleum as those at any time known in the celebrated oil regions of Pennsylvania. These men are now upon the lands preparing to commence boring. The boring apparatus and tools which were purchased in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, reached Greensboro' on the 15th inst., from which point all the machinery, together with a steam engine is being removed to the oil section, and active operations will be commenced in a few days.

The officers of the company are as follows, viz: Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President; E. P. Jones, Vice President; A. G. Breuizer, Treasurer; and H. G. Kellogg, Secretary.

[*Ral. Sentinel.*]

THE GARDNER COPPER MINE, GUILFORD COUNTY, N. C.—The Copper Mines of North Carolina are now again being worked profitably, the ores, however, are still smelted out of the State; we hope soon to see the whole process carried on successfully at the mines. We copy the following from the Greensboro' Patriot;

The "Gardner" has long been famous as the most productive of any copper mine in North Carolina. For a long period previous to the war, it was successfully worked, giving employment to as many as five hundred operatives. We are pleased to know that operations have been renewed, and with far better prospects than was anticipated at any previous period in the history of the mine.

Entering the engine shaft, with a candle fastened to our hat, and following Captain Stafford, we descended the mine by means of perpendicular ladders. The pump is in this shaft, the trunk of which nearly fills it, allowing but bare enough room to descend with ease. The pump is capable of throwing off seventy gallons of water per second, and works with the utmost perfection, being driven by the finest engine we ever saw in operation. The depth of the engine shaft is one hundred and seventy-five feet, which brings us to the "level," (designated by the depth of the shaft,) as the one hundred and seventy five feet level. This level is seven hundred feet in length, and connects with three shafts.

The length of the vein is about three hundred feet, and is from two to fourteen feet in width. It presents to the miners a favorable appearance, the lode being mixed to a certain degree with "mundic," which is regarded as a good indication. In this "level" there is one excavation known as the "big place." This is forty feet in length, and about twenty in breadth. It yields solid ore, and the deposit seems inexhaustible.

There are other veins branching from the main level, all of which give promise of yielding inexhaustible supplies of ore. Indeed, this mine is a "fixed fact." There is nothing bogus about it, or about the management of it. It is being worked for its legitimate earnings, and when fairly in operation will, we are assured, pay a handsome yield of metal.

COST OF EXPATRIATION.—That class of Rebels who emigrated to Mexico in order to save themselves from the humiliation of living under "the Yankee Government," are having a rather rough experience. When they first arrived in Mexico they found that the country was anything but a delightful place of residence, and every day since that time has confirmed their first impression. In addition to the many discomfitures experienced by them, as hitherto noticed, we yesterday published an account of the capture of a large number of them by the Liberals. Nor is that the extent of their misfortune. The Liberals, appreciating the fighting qualities of the ex-Rebels, determined to impress them into the army of Juarez, and by this time they are probably carrying muskets in company with greasy and half civilized Mexican guerrillas. It seems, therefore, that the Rebels who went to Mexico have paid dearly for their whistle. They have absented themselves from their kindred and friends; they have lost about everything and they are now compulsory soldiers in a mongrel army.—The best thing for them to do is to return to the United States as quickly as they can, settle down quietly to useful occupations, and teach their children to love and reverence the flag of their country.—[N. Y. Sun.

SHARKS IN SOUTHERN WATERS.—Some young men, while bathing in Mobile (Ala.) bay, were attacked by sharks. One was bitten in two, and then devoured. The other succeeded in escaping. A large number of sharks are believed to be visiting Mobile, attracted by the refuse thrown into the water.—The young man killed was unknown in the city. He came from Charleston, S. C. He was totally devoured, with the exception of a portion of his clothing.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1866.

☞ Announcements of Candidates, $3 00 in advance.

We have been authorized to announce JAMES M. COVINGTON, of Stokes County, a candidate for a seat in the Senate of our next General Assembly, from the District of Stokes and Forsyth.

To The Polls!

We would again urge upon the people of Western North Carolina the importance of a full turn out at the election to be held on the second, third and fourth days of August next, for the ratification of the new *Constitution of North Carolina.*

Let all who are entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly turn out to a man, and ensure the ratification of the new State Constitution. "RATIFICATION" is the ticket.

☞ It will be seen, from the articles below, that politicians again "snuff revolution in the breeze;" but the people have had enough of war, and it would be a very difficult matter to convince them now that they can better their condition by fighting or engaging in another civil war, after the experience they have had. The people of both the North and South have had enough of it.

The apparent disposition to revolutionize the Government exists only among politicians—among those who desire to control the Government. They want power and patronage—that's all. Let us fight our political battles, as of yore, peaceably at the ballot box, and nobody will get hurt, and perhaps quite as much accomplished.

The South occupies, at this time, a not very enviable position, it is true, but she cannot better her condition by engaging in another revolution. We do not believe that an "armed revolution" is contemplated now; the battle is among politicians, and the ballot box will decide which party shall rule. The best policy of the Southern people is to remain as quiet as possible—lookers on—and discountenance all restless spirits among us.

What Does Gen. Sherman Mean?

In addressing the students of Yale College, at an impromptu gathering last Friday, Gen. Sherman said:

"Look at the old flag as a Christian object. Obey its dictates and follow its leaders. As you go out into life you will find opportunities enough to stand up for it—you may even have a chance to fight for it. I tell you that before you pass from the stage there will be fighting, in comparison with which mine will seem slight, and I have had enough."

We allude not to the idolatry for the "old flag" which Gen. S. enjoins, but where is that "fighting" to come off—and what about?—Count the South out!—*Progress.*

"Count the South out," of what? If the country should be involved in a foreign war, the South, so-called, must do her part, or she will break her oath to be true to the Constitution and the laws.

No one knows what Gen. Sherman means. But the signs are portentous.—Wise and sagacious men already fear that the war is not over in this country. Those in the South, so-called, who are doing all they can, whether intentionally or not, to cause another war, did not fight in the last one, and they will not fight in the next.—We will submit to any thing to avoid another civil war, but we confess we look with alarm to the future. Our apprehensions are well-founded. We hope we are mistaken, but fear we are not.—*Standard.*

A correspondent of the New Haven *Courier* thus explains the remarks above alluded to.

"Gen. Sherman's point was to assure the students that opportunities for distinction were not exhausted—that they would find enough to do in every department of service—that if they wanted fighting, there would be likely to be opportunities even for that in their day—for himself he had had enough of it."

A recent letter from Hon. Henry J. Raymond, a Republican member of Congress from New York, to his paper, the New York *Times*, from Washington, is one of the most important publications of the day. We find the following notice of it in the Raleigh *Sentinel*:

Mr. Raymond, of the New York *Times*, who, by the way, is not so reliable as he might be, because of his vascillating course, has recently, in a letter to the *Times*, revealed the designs of the Radicals, and gives the secret history of the late resolution passed by the House, calling on the States to organize, discipline and equip their militia, and directing that two-thirds of the arms, ordinance and ammunition now under custody of the general Government be distributed among the States—the distribution among the loyal States to take place immediately, and that among the States lately in rebellion to be postponed until further orders.

Mr. Raymond says the passage of this resolution is the first step towards preparation for another civil war. Mr. Raymond further says:

"Most of the leading and reflecting Radicals in Congress take this view of the political future: If the fall elections result in the choice of Northern Democrats enough to constitute, when added to the members from the Southern States, a majority of the House, they assume that this majority, thus constituted, will claim to be the Congress, and will act accordingly, and that they will be recognized by the President as the body to which he will send his message, and whose sessions he will, if the necessity should arise, protect by military force. They assert, on the other hand, that the Union members from the loyal States—if they constitute a majority from those States—will claim to be the only legal Congress, and will, if necessary, invoke an insurrection of the people to maintain them in that position. They do not in the least conceal their purpose, in the event of such a collision, to appeal to force, and to drive the rival Congress, with the President and his Cabinet and supporters, into the Potomac," to use language of one of the ablest and most sincere of their number.

"If you will recall the remarks of Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, in last week's first caucus, you will see this movement clearly foreshadowed—indeed avowed. He declared his belief that an issue of force was rapidly approaching, and that we must be prepared to meet it. He acts, and all who co-operate with him in these measures profess to act, under the apprehension that the President intends to resort to force—that he means to disperse the present Congress on its re-assembling in December, if it refuses to admit the Southern members; and Mr. Farnsworth ascribed to Mr. Seward the declaration that this Congress should never assemble unless the Southern members were admitted—in support of this belief. I need scarcely say that Mr. Seward never made any remark of the kind, nor that the project ascribed to the President is purely an invention, or at best the crazy dream of a political nightmare. But in either case it serves the same purpose."

Democratic Gathering in Pennsylvania.

READING, Pa., July 19.—The democrats held a great meeting here, yesterday, which was addressed by Mongomery Blair, Geo. H Pendleton, and others.

Mr. Blair predicted that should the radicals carry the October elections, the result would be the establishment of two presidents and two congresses for the radicals would then impeach president Johnson and turn him out, while, on the other hand the democratic members of congress would unite with the regularly elected members from the south. He also warned them that they were on the eve of another civil war, the battle field of which would be in the north, while the south would remain a unit.

☞ We, in common with other citizens of Forsyth, have been considerably amused at the Winston *Sentinel's* recent efforts to make political capital. Latterly, we have been somewhat concerned at the perplexity our neighbor has fallen into, and really fear that, unless he finds relief, serious consequences may be the result. He seems to be so much distressed, and his milk of human kindness has flown so freely, in behalf of the fate of the poor small debtor, that we fear what little political capital he may realize by the operation, will avail nothing.

Our space is so limited this week that we can only briefly notice the point of our neighbor's stay-law article of last week, and hasten to his relief. The *Sentinel* says:

"By reference to the law, it will be seen that when the debt is beyond sixty dollars the party must be sued at least thirty days before the Court; on the payment of one-tenth ot the liability then, he is given twelve months to plead, and then, on the payment of one-fifth, he is allowed another year to plead, etc. But when the debt falls under sixty dollars, no notice is given or time allowed. The party is required to cash up one-fifth or submit to judgment on the whole."

In the first place, no stay law, or any other law, we assure our contemporary, can be so framed as to operate exactly alike upon each individual, because "circumstances alter cases." But the *Sentinel's* fears or arguments in regard to the inequality of the stay law, fall to the ground, when it is ascertained that it is expressed on the face of the warrant "to be returned within thirty days." Reasonable time is generally allowed the defendant to plead, if the nature of the case will admit of it. The defendant has also right to a stay, as well as the right of appeal from a magistrate's court, which will give ample time to make arrangements to meet the fifth of small debts, if they can be met at all.

We hope our neighbor will feel somewhat relieved, as the case of the poor, small debtor is not quite as insupportable as he imagined.

The National Union Convention.

The indications as to the *nationality* of the approaching Convention at Philadelphia are becoming more and more favorable. The radicals, or extreme men North, are denouncing the movement in bitter terms, which is having a good effect upon the more conservative portion of communities, showing conclusively that the object of the radicals is not so much to re construct and unite the country, as to perpetuate the power of the Republican party, even at the expense of the prosperity and happiness of one section of the country.

The delegates from the North and North-west, to the Philadelphia Convention, will not be composed of *radicals*, but of *moderate* men, without distinction of old party lines; and this fact should urge the whole South to make one united effort to send only such delegates to the Convention as may prove most acceptable to our Northern and Western friends, who are disposed to give the South, now that the war is over, at least a fair showing.

Let nothing be done to ruin the good feeling which now seems to pervade a certain class at the North and West, against a free and unrestricted interchange of opinions may be had in Convention.

Much good may result from this movement, and also much harm, if only conservative and moderate men be sent as delegates from the South—harm, if extremists *hot-spurs, or fire eaters* are allowed to disorganize the Convention, and thus roll back the tide of reconstruction.

Let the South take courage, act her part well and becomingly in the present crisis, and a brighter political day may soon dawn.

The New York *Times* thinks that the proposed meeting of the National Convention at Philadelphia is most opportune, especially since the secret caucus and Congressional movements seem to indicate a settled purpose of the radicals to "rule or ruin." It says:

"And at this moment the Philadelphia Convention seems the most legitimate, as it is the nearest, agency for bringing together the conservative elements of the country, and welding them into a compact whole. The bitter mendacity with which the movement is assailed by journals like the *Tribune* is evidence of its necessity."

No movement has as yet been made in this county towards sending delegates to the district convention. We hope to see some movement in that direction shortly, as time is precious. Why not hold a county meeting at once? We believe there will be a full attendance, without distinction of party.

We just learn that Washington Hunt, James Brooks and Fernando Wood, are among the delegates from New York to the Philadelphia Convention. It is said that Ex Presidents Fillmore and Pierce will be in attendance. No doubt these prominent men will have great influence in the Convention. Let us endeavor to send our best and most patriotic men from North Carolina to meet them. Graham, Reed, Dick, Donnell, Thompson, and many others who might be named, should, by all means, be there.

Meetings have been held in various parts of the State, to nominate delegates to District Conventions.

The meeting in Salisbury was addressed by Hon. N. Boyden and H. C. Jones, Esq.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.—An official communication from the State Executive, giving notice of full jurisdiction to our courts over all civil matters, appears in another column.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NEW YORK, July 18, P. M.

There were twenty deaths from sun-stroke in Baltimore to day.

There were fourteen deaths from the same cause in Philadelphia.

In New York there were thirty cases, only a few of which were fatal.

NEW YORK, July 19.

The rope factory of Laurance & Sons, Williamsburg, was struck by lightning yesterday.

Four boilers exploded, and two were driven through a brick wall, at a distance of 600 feet.—One man was killed.

The Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, St. John's Chapel and St. Theresa's church, in this city, were also struck and somewhat damaged.

The ship Cynosure was also struck and two men were killed by a flash in the streets.

NEW YORK, July 20., M.

Death is reaping a fearful harvest There were 720 deaths here from Sunday to Wednesday inclusive.

It is believed there are choleras cases in private families that are not reported.

The Insurance Convention agreed to advance rates 10 per cent.

NEW YORK, July 21, 1½ P. M.

The cholera is spreading throughout the metropolitan district and is raging savagely among the troops on Governor's and Hart's Island.

There were 1130 deaths last week. The cholera is on the increase. Cholera Hospitals have been established in the infected Districts in New York and Brooklyn, which are near the Hamilton Avenue Ferry.

☞ Only two cases of Cholera in New York on the 24th, and four in Philadelphia.

Interesting from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Letters from the city of Mexico assert that Maximilian has signed a treaty with the Duke French Minister, which agrees that 20,000 French troops will remain in Mexico for five years, serving under the Mexican flag, and that Napoleon agrees to furnish Maximilian $500,000 per month for five years; receiving as security for this and other claims, the railroad from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico—the revenues to be collected by French officials.

The celebrated needle gun of Prussia has shown its superiority upon the recent battle fields. The Austrians, armed with the muzzle-loading rifles, were almost defenceless before the Prussians, who poured into them volley after volley with amazing rapidity, and effect. Five Austrians were wounded to one Prussian, and in the hospital as well as in the battle-field the superiority of the needle-gun was apparent. The recent Prussian victories are owing largely to the needle gun

It is stated on Chinese authority that the Chinese population in California numbers 58, 300 persons, one fourth of whom are employed upon the Pacific Railroad improvement.

The surrender of Venetia to France by the Emperor Francis-Joseph is complete and unconditional, and was accepted by the French Emperor after deliberate negotiation with Prince Metternich at the Tuilleries. Venice has been proclaimed free, and a French squadron is ordered to immediately proceed to hoist the French flag at all points of the coast. The Austrian army stores are to be removed from the fortresses of the Quadrilateral, which will be garrisoned by French troops. Italy is notified to discontinue military operations in that quarter. This is not likely to suit Victor Emanuel, unless there be some private understanding between him and Napoleon. But should he disregard the mention, France becomes necessarily a party to the war.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Rousseau was summoned to the bar of the House to be reprimanded for saying Grimes' alternation he returned his seat.

The Senate has passed the bill to fund the national debt. It provides for the payment of $200,000,000 annually on the principal and interest of the debt.

The House passed, by a vote of 125 to 12, the joint resolution restoring Tennessee to her former proper political relations to the Union, and declaring her again entitled to be represented by senators and representatives duly elected and qualified, upon their taking the oath of office required by the existing laws.

The resolution was then sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The House then laid on the table, by a large majority, the bill heretofore reported from the committee on reconstruction, specifying the terms on which Southern States may be re-admitted, and also tabled Stevens' resolution, by a vote of 48 ayes to 75 nays, providing for recess until the 1st Saturday in December, and giving the presiding officers of both Houses authority to convene the members at an earlier period should they deem it necessary.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

Senate.—The House joint resolution for the admission of Tennessee was taken up, debated and amended, a new preamble being substituted, declaring that Tennessee was seized by the enemies of the government in 1861, but that she now shows every disposition to conform to the constitution and laws, and has adopted the prohibitory slavery amendment to the Constitution, and also, that proposed by the present Congress. The preamble also announces that Legislative authority alone is authorized to restore the States under similar circumstances.

The amended resolution will be sent back to the House for its concurrence.

WASHINGTON, July 23, P. M.

The House to-day concurred in the Senate joint resolution for the admission of Tennessee. It is said that the President will sign it, as it provides for the admission of the Tennessee representation, but will protest against its being sent to him, as he has nothing to do with the admission of members of Congress.—He will further protest that the preamble does not state the truth, inasmuch as it asserts that the Tennessee Legislature has adopted the proposed amendment to the Constitution, when, in fact it has not been adopted by a quorum of both branches of the Legislature.

Mr. Schenk offered a resolution, calling on the President to know if application has been made for the pardon of Maj. Gen Pickett, and if steps have been taken for his trial on the charge of his executing Union soldiers, which was passed.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The President to-day, signed the joint resolution admitting Tennessee into the Union.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

NEW YORK, July 18, P. M.

Vienna despatches say that Gens. Clan Galas and Kransmarger, and Field Marshal Stein, will be court-martialed.

The King of Prussia has ordered the release of all Austrian prisoners, paroling them not to serve during the war.

Heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Konagratz on the evening of the 7th, and it was believed that the Prussians were storming that Fortress.

At Berlin a statue of Frederick II was crowned with laurels in honor of the victories.

A Trautenau despatch says that the victory over the Austrians was decided by the army of the Prince Royal succeeding, by great efforts and forced marches, in reaching the battle field in season to direct the attack against the right wing of the Austrians. The King decorated the Prince on the field of battle with the order of military merit.

The Tyrolese priests are inciting the peasantry against Garibaldi, by proclaiming his force as bandits and denouncing him as Anti-Christ.

NEW YORK, July 21.

The *Hermann* has arrived with European dates to the 10th. We condense the news.

Great Eastern safely anchored and coaling. Everything favorable.

The proportion of wounded in the late battle is eight Austrians to one Prussian.

Sales of cotton on the 9th, 15,000 bales. Market firmer, and all qualities advanced a trifle.

The *Moniteur* says that negotiations between the belligerents is progressing favorably. An armistice will doubtless be agreed to on conditions.

It is rumored that a French squadron is ordered to Venice.

The Russian official journal cautions Prussia to remember that there are other strong and united powers in Europe interested in the balance of power.

The Italians have been severely beaten by the Austrians at Borgoporte and Monteonello.

Benedick has been removed from command,

LATER.

The *City of Paris*, with dates to the 11th, has arrived.

No armistice yet—negotiations continued.

The Italian papers state that Prussia had declined the armistice.

NEW YORK, July 24.

The Paris *Moniteur*, 14th, says negotiations are still pending and the best feeling prevailed between Prussia and France; but the latest advices seem to indicate that the war will continue.

The Prussians occupied Prague and are still advancing. Benedick's army is re-organized and is 160,000 strong, exclusive of cavalry and artillery.

The Prussians, under Mantenoffles, attacked the Bavarians, near Kessener; the latter defended the position ten hours, and retreated to take position on the main. The Bavarian commander, Zoller, was killed.

The Vienna *Presse*, 14th, says that the proposed mediation of Napoleon is ended for the present, and Austria must trust to her own strength and resources. She is resolved to fight to maintain her position as a great power.

The London *Times* declares that England cannot follow Napoleon in an intervention calculated to aggravate present evils.

The *Moscow Gazette* says that Russia does not want a change in European boundaries, and cannot submit to the dictatorship of France.

Russia is despatching troops to the Silesian frontier. Notwithstanding a French fleet has gone to Venice, Italy persists in advancing towards Vienna.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

(COLLATED BY "THE LOCAL.")

New Advertisements.

Salem Male Academy—Session opens Aug. 6.

Drug Store—Specimens Stolen.

Wheat wanted at this Office.

Gov. Worth "To the People of North Carolina."

U. S. Assessor's Notice.

E. J. Hale, Jr.—Card.

REVIVALS.—The Moravian congregation at Bethania, in this county, has been blessed with a series of religious revivals, through the labors of their pastor, Rev. Lewis Rights. A considerable number have joined the church, and many others are earnestly seeking after their souls' salvation.

The church at Old Town—the original Moravian settlement,—has also been aroused into "newness of life" Evening prayer meetings, are frequently held and largely attended. Several brethren from this place, who attended them, give the most cheering accounts of their efficacy

It will be seen, by reference to our advertising columns, that C. L. Rights, Esq. has taken charge of the Salem Male Academy. Mr. Rights has had considerable experience as a teacher, and is fully competent to discharge the duties of the responsible station.

Rev. A. L. Carter, has received and accepted an appointment as Vice President of Salem Female Academy. He also assumes the duties of Pastor of the Moravian church.

REPORT OF AUGUSTUS FOGLE, as Chairman and Treasurer of the Warden's Court of Forsyth County, N. C., appointed as such, March Term, 1866. The Warden's Court consisting of A Fogle, Chairman and Treasurer, C D Sides, Wm B. Doub, Isaac Morris, A Nicholson, Jas Payne and P. E Light, Esq'rs. Charles Brietz, Clerk.

To July 21st, 1866.

APPROPRIATIONS

made for outside Paupers at March Term of County Court, 1866, for the quarter ending June Term, 1866.

Aley Bodenhammer,	$ 5 00
Louisa Grubb,	8 00
Coffin for Mary Ingram,	4 00
Jane Cox,	5 00
William Crim,	3 00
Charity Wright,	2 00
Alexander Nelson,	5 00
Alice Brewer,	2 00
Mary Hege, (order Sept. Court,)	2 50
"	5 00
Jane Holder,	5 00
Elizabeth Reitzell,	10 00
Jack Holder, (son of Jacob,)	10 00
Betsy Holt,	5 00
Susan Shore,	5 00
Fieldy Smith,	2 00
Susan Snider,	1 00
Emily Teague,	5 00
Jane Mecum (Sept. Term,)	18 00
Two of Charlotte Fletchers' boys,	3 00
Polly and Joe Holston,	15 00
	$120 50

Money expended by Treasurer without orders from the Court.

Paid Elizabeth Henderson,	$ 3 00
" Sarah Kiger,	5 00
" Margaret Nousom,	3 00
" Polly and Joe Holston,	2 00
" Alice Brewer,	1 00
" Mahaley Whirley,	5 00
" Catharine Wall,	2 00
" Freedwoman Hen,	2 00
" Widow Buse (from Sept. term,)	8 75
" Daniel Fulk and Wife,	8 00
	$ 39 75

Sundry Expenditures paid by A. FOGLE, *Treasurer.*

Coffin for Sallie Black, a pauper at the Poor House,	$ 5 00
Wardens' attendance for the last four quarters,	74 00
Expenses for shoe mending and repairs at the Poor House, 1865,	38 10
Clothing for Paupers,	31 46
Flour, Bacon, Molasses and Corn,	205 31
L B Whicker, for hired work at the Poor House,	10 55
L B Whicker provisions bought	54 00
Spencer Wagoner for plank,	4 14
Medicine at the Poor House,	40
55 lbs. of Bacon, Quarter ending September Term,	9 90
2 barrels of Flour,	13 00
Orders issued by the former Treasur'r,	607 80
50 lbs of Salt,	1 50
254 lbs of Flour,	17 70
	$1072 86

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

1866.	
March 6 To cash rec'd from former Treasurer,	$ 10 00
March 6 To cash received from M Masten, Sheriff,	500 00
April 9 To cash received from N S Cook, C. C. Clerk, as Bastardy fines,	15 00
May 9 Orders received issued by former Treas for Provisions,	607 80
June 5 Cash received from Jas. Payne P. E. Light and N. S. Cook, each $5, Bastardy fines,	15 00
	$1147 80
Amount paid above receipts and now due A Fogle,	85 31
	$1238 11
CR.	
By appropriations June Term, 1866,	$120 50
By cash paid without orders,	39 75
By sundry expenditures, see list,	465 06
By orders of former Treasurer,	607 80
	1233 11

APPROPRIATIONS

made for outside Paupers at June Term of County Court, 1866, for Quarter ending September Term of Court, 1866, which is still unpaid.

Jane Mecum,	$ 5 00
E L Mecum,	2 50
Ruth Vashey,	10 00
George Hanes,	3 00
Daniel Fulk and wife,	8 00
E Shore,	3 00
Ex-sergt. Asa Andrew's wife,	2 50
Mary Hedrick,	12 00
Mary Shore,	2 50
Sarah and Polly Holaway,	15 00
Louisa Shore,	1 00
Polly Fletcher,	2 50
Mary Hood-rood,	5 00
Alexander Vogler (for sailin)	3 00
Alice Brewer,	3 00
William Sizemore,	2 50
Catharine Wells,	2 50
William Crim,	3 00
Louisa Grubbs,	5 00
Polly Brown,	3 00
James Barrow,	2 50
E. Johnson,	5 00
Edward Kiger,	2 50
	$103 00

Money expended by Treasurer without orders from the Court.

Jane Holder,	$1 00

DEBTS UNPAID.

Julius Mickey for 32½ yds shirting,	10 15
Thos J Wilson 111 lbs of Bacon,	19 08
John Knauss, 119 " "	21 08
Wesly Mock, 87 " "	12 06
Madison Davis, ten bushels of Corn,	17 50
Lizette Brietz, note Confed. money,	200 00
John D. Siewers 68 lbs Bacon,	19 20
John P. Vest, for money and provisions, sealed from $2000 to	500 00
Fountain Flynt, one note Confederate and several years interest,	850 00
One note Bank of Cape Fear, several years interest,	350 00
William Campbell, sealed for 1865,	66 90
Demps. Baily, for provisions furnished in 1865	158 50
Charles Miller, one note,	467 47
L. B. Whicker for provisions found and service at Poor House.	425 00
	$3116 94
Unpaid appropriations,	107 00
	$3223 94

Some of the above debts have yet to be sealed and on some others there is yet interest due.

NAMES AND AGES OF PAUPERS IN THE POOR HOUSE.

Nathaniel Osborne, aged	80 years,
John McMurray, (first child born in Germanton,) aged	74 years.
Jacob Strupe, "	160 years.
George Bucks, (Blind,) "	60 years.
Winston Longworth, "	55 years.
Catharine Huddler, "	60 years.
Mary Longworth, "	35 years.
Charley Lewis, "	35 years.
Lion Sapp, "	30 years.
Neely Hockerty, "	6 years.
Minerva Sapp, "	6 years.
Martha Sapp, "	2 years.
Mary L Newsom, "	6 years.
Louisa J. Newsom, "	6 years.
Elizabeth Cornelia Whitley, "	8 years.
Eman'l Whirley, "	5 years.
Jennie, (Albino,) "	15 years.
Jim, (free negro) "	8 years.
Sol Dicks, freedman, "	80 years.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Difficulty in Tennessee.

WASHINGTON July 17.—The following dispatch was received to-day from Major General Thomas.

NASHVILLE July 16.—Lieutenant General Grant:—Some of the members of the House of Representatives of Tennessee, and also some of the members of the General Assembly conduct themselves in a very unsatisfactory manner, absenting themselves to prevent a quorum, thus obstructing business.—The Governor cannot manage them with the means at his disposal, and has applied to me for military assistance. Shall I furnish it?

H. THOMAS, *Maj. Gen.*

The following answer was immediately given:

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 17.—Gen. Grant will instruct Gen. Thomas that the facts stated in his telegram do not warrant the interference of the military authorities. The administration of the laws and the preservation of the peace in Nashville belong properly to the State authorities, and the duty of the United States forces is not to interfere in any way in the controversy of the political parties of the State, and General Thomas will strictly abstain from any interference between them. (Signed) E. M. STANTON, *Sec'y of War.*

NASHVILLE, July 17

There was no quorum in the House on yesterday,—fifty members being present.

Mr Williams, from Carter county, was arrested by the Sergeant at arms and brought to the House and is held in close custody.

Judge Williams issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of Williams.

A resolution was passed, authorizing the arrest of some other refractory members.

WASHINGTON, July 20

It is understood that Gov. Holden, of N C., will be rejected as Minister to San Salvador, on the ground of his participation in the "rebellion."

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The president sent to the senate to-day, for confirmation, the name of Henry Stansbury, of Ohio, who has been nominated for the position of Attorney General. The president likewise nominated Joseph S. Wilson as commissioner of the land office, in place of Judge Edmonds removed on account of extreme radicalism.

Messrs. C. L Valandingham, Jesse D. Bright and James C. Faulkener have reached Washington to advise President Johnson as to the reconstruction of his cabinet.

WASHINGTON, July 22, P. M.

The State Department has been advised of the release of a number of Fenian prisoners from Irish prisons, on condition of returning forthwith to the United States.

Advices received here by the Mexican legislation report that the Imperialists were defeated by the Juarists at Loyepec, losing a large number of killed, wounded and prisoners. The Imperialists were about to abandon Hacotapax.

Large Fire in Danville.

DANVILLE, July 14.—At about 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the tobacco factory of Messrs. William Ayres and & Son, and entirely consumed it, with all the fixtures and stock on hand. It is presumed to be the work of an incendiary.—Loss, thirty five thousand dollars, upon which there is an insurance of thirty thousand, mostly in New York and Hartford Com. cos.

Hon William A. Graham delivered his eulogy on the late Hon. Geo. E. Badger, at Raleigh on Thursday. His audience was large, and embraced many eminent North Carolinians.

The Cholera in Europe—Alarming Increase in Holland.

The war has for some time past diverted the attention of the public in Europe from the terrible scourge—the cholera. The last number of the London *Lancet* says:

"The progress of the disease in cholera as well as western Europe has, during the past month, been such as to require more serious attention. The epidemic has broken out in Jassis, Focktchani, and other towns of Moldo Wallachian territory. It is to be presumed also that the malady has resumed its activity in the southwestern provinces of European Russia, as active measures against it have been already adopted in St. Petersburg. From its first appearance in May (?) to the 13th June, 724 cases and 431 deaths have been reported in Leyden; 516 cases and 135 deaths in St. Gravenhage; 196 cases and 220 deaths in Enfh; 706 cases and 483 deaths in Rotterdam; 100 cases and 50 deaths in Gonda, and 305 cases and 169 deaths in Utrecht.

In Prussia cholera has declared itself in Stettin, Berlin, Swinemunde, Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Neustadt, Eberwald, Cammin, Arnswalde, and several villages. From the 2d to the 9th June there were 103 fatal cases in Stettin.—Sixty five cases occurred in two days at Arnswalde.

"In France the epidemic has broken out in several places, it was recently prevailing with great intensity at Amiens. Cholera still shows itself from time to time among emigrant ships sailing from Liverpool to the United States."

Soldiering in South America.

A letter from a Brazilian officer some of the beauties of soldiering in South America:

"Amphibious creatures abound. In my own tent I have alredy killed four snakes. Every morning I find myself accompanied by a body guard of fifteen or twenty monstrous toads, which have quietly spent the night under the corners of the hides that serve me as a bed. Enormous alligators promenade regularly from lake to lake every night. In a major's tent the other day, one was killed that measured about six feet in length, and an unfortunate Brazilian soldier was unexpectedly taken off his legs by one of these horrible creatures and carried into the nearest lake."

COLLEGE ON LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN—ESTABLISHED BY THE MUNIFISENCE OF A SINGLE INDIVDUAL, FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE WHITE CHILDREN OF THE SOUTH.

—We are indebted to the New York *Observer* for the following interesting & important intelligence:

"A wealthy Christian gentleman of this city, who is well known as among the foremost in every good enterprise, Christopher R Robert, Esq., the founder of Robert college, at Constantinople, which he endowed with his own funds, has, for some months been in east Tennessee for the purpose of establishing a college for the education of the white children of the South. He has purchased the whole of Lookout Mountain, the scene of one of the most hotly contested and important battles in the late war, a splendid site for such an institution, affording a splendid view of the Valley of the Tennessee. He has also purchased some four or five hundred acres on Missionary Ridge, together with the Government building, erected at an expense of $150,000, and either or both sites will be occupied as may seem most desirable. The buildings already here will accomodate four or five hundred pupils, and arrangements have been made to opening the institution on the 16th of May last. It will be under the care of Rev. Edward Williams, a graduate of Yale College and of Princeton Theological Seminary, who is a scholar and clergyman of experience. Mr. Robert having retired from active business with an ample fortune, is devoting himself, quietly but efficiently, to the work of doing good, not only with his money, but by personal effort. He is one of those good and wise men who choose to be executors of their own estates, and thus secure the appropriation of the funds in the way that will accomplish most for the ends he has in view."

A nobler or more magnificent charity could not well have been conceived, and should, as doubtless it will, hand down the name of Christopher Robert to an immortality far more to be desired than that of the "Great Captains" who contended for the military possession of "Lookout," and whose laurels were won by the slaughter of their fellow men. "Future generations will rise up and call him blessed!"

Veto by the President of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The President returned the Freedmen's Bureau Bill to the House of Representatives to-day without his signature. He says the legislation it proposes is not consistent with the welfare of the country, and that it falls clearly within the reasons assigned in his veto message of a similar measure in February. He refers to that document for his objections. He says the act now in force will extend some months beyond the meeting of the next Congress, and if additional legislation be required Congress can then mature a bill. He opposes it as legislation, as unwise, as setting up military tribunals which are liable to come in conflict, with the civil law, and unnecessary, as the laws of each State protect the person and property alike of white and black.

He also objects to it on the score of economy. The acts of violence which is made a pretext for the bill, is confined, he contends, to no State or section, but is common throughout the country, and is a consequence of the agitation and derangement incident to a long and bloody war.—While such occurrences are to be deplored they furnish no reason for the continuance of the Bureau beyond the time fixed in the original act. The conduct of the agents is likewise noted as leading to fraud, corruption and oppression. He further urges as another reason against the necessity of the legislation contemplated by this measure that reference may be had to the civil rights bill, now a law of the land and which will be faithfully executed as long as it shall remain unrepealed, and may not be declared unconstitutional by courts of competent jurisdiction.

Its provisions, he declares, furnish full protection to all persons in that discrimination, and although it did not receive his approval, he considers its remedies far preferable to those presented in the present bill. The provision relating to the confirmation of certain sales of Sea Island lands is considered unwise, partial and unconstitutional. In conclusion, he again urges on Congress the danger of such legislation as tending to keep the public mind in a state of uncertain expectation, disquiet and revoltlessness, and furnishing false hopes to persons of support and maintenance regardless of whether they pursue a life of independence or labor, and regardless of constitutional temptations.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

Letter From Hon. W. H Seward.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 11, 1866.

SIR: Excuse me for expressing surprise that you ask me whether I approve the call of a proposed National Union Convention at Philadelphia.

After more than five years of dislocation by civil war, I regard a restoration of the unity of the country as its most vital interest. That restoration will be complete when loyal men are admitted as representatives of the loyal people of the eleven States so long unrepresented in Congress. Nothing but this can complete it. Nothing more remains to be done and nothing more is necessary. Every day's delay is attended by multiplying and increasing inconveniences, embarrassments, and dangers, at home and abroad. Congress possesses the power exclusively; Congress, after a session of seven months, still omits to exercise that power. What can be done to induce Congres to act?" This is the question of the day. Whatever is done must be in accordance with the Constitution and laws. It is in perfect accordance with the Constitution and laws that the people of the United States shall assemble, by delegates, in convention, and that when so assembled they shall address Congress by respectful petition and remonstrances and that the people in their several States, districts, and Territories shall approve, sanction, and unite in such respectful representations to Congress. No one party could do this effectually, or even seems willing to do it, alone; no local or popular organization could do it effectually. It is the interest of all parties alike; of all the States, and of all sections—a national interest; the interest of the whole people.

The Convention, indeed, may not succeed in inducing Congress to act; but if they fail, the attempt can make matters no worse. It will be a lawful and patriotic attempt made in the right direction, an effort to be remembered with pride and satisfaction, whether it succeed or fail.—The original union of the States was brought about by movements of the same character. The citizen who objects to the Convention is bound to propose a better plan of proceeding to effect the desired end. No other plan is offered or even thought of. Those who should oppose it would seem to me to manifest at best unconcern, if not opposition to all reconstruction, reorganization, restoration, and reconciliation between the alienated masses of the American people. To admit that the Convention will fail would be to admit that the people of the United States are deficient in either the wisdom or the virtue necessary to continue the existence of the Republic, I believe no such thing. A great political writer says that government is a secular religion, and that the people of every country are divided into two classes, each maintaining a distinct political faith. The one class always fears the very worst that can possibly happen, and the other hopes under every circumstance the very best that can in any event happen.

Without accepting this theory as absolutely true, I think that all men do generally act from a motive to guard against public danger or else from a positive desire to do good. Both classes may, therefore, favor the present attempt to restore the unity of the nation.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon. J. R. DOOLITTLE,
Chairman Executive Committee, &c.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

A writer for the Raleigh "Sentinel" has communicated to that paper the following important decisions by the Supreme Court of this State, recently in session at Raleigh.

The last decision alluded to in the communication fixes the value of Bank Bill debts, contracted during the war. The liability of the debtor upon such debts is to be measured by the value of the bank bills in specie. This we take to be the interpretation of the Chief Justice's decision. Read this communication:

MESSRS EDITORS:—The case of Lackey admr. vs. Miller, &c., decided at the recent term of the Supreme Court, has a specific interest about it in these times, and therefore I beg to submit a note of it for your readers.

The plaintiff, as administrator, on the third of March, 1865, exposed to public sale a cow; and the defendant, Miller, purchased it, and, in accordance with the terms of sale, gave a sealed note for it as follows:

"$71 00. Six months after date, we or either of us promise to pay James Lackey, admr. of Wm. Wray, dec'd, seventy-one dollars in current bank money, for value received of him, March 3d, 1865."

On the trial before a magistrate in Cleveland County, judgment was given against the defendants for the full amount, and upon an appeal to the Supreme Court this judgment was affirmed.

In the Supreme Court, however, judgment was given for twenty dollars with interest from the time that the note became due, upon the ground that twenty dollars in specie was the value (it being *left* to the Court to say this) of the note at the time.

The Court (Chief Justice Pearson giving the opinion) say that the note in question is not for specie dollars, but for bank money dollars; that the proper action upon it is *covenant* for the *damages* sustained by a failure to comply with its promise; that it is not negotiable; and that the measure or damages is the value of the amount of bank bills called for, in United States coin.

STOLEN

FROM the counter of the Salem Drug Store, a pair of silver Spectacles. They had better be returned in a short time. A word to the wise, &c.

[OFFICIAL.]

AN ORDINANCE

CONCERNING WIDOWS, WHO HAVE QUALIFIED AS EXECUTRIX TO THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF THEIR DECEASED HUSBANDS.

Section 1. *Be it ordained by the Delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same*, That the widow of any testator whose last will and testament has been admitted to probate in this State, since the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and before the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, notwithstanding such widow may have qualified to such last will and testament as Executrix, be, and she is hereby allowed to enter her dissent to the same, according to the same forms as are now provided by law for dissent of widows.

Sec. 2 *Be it further ordained*, That in all cases where a widow shall dissent from the last will and testament of her husband, as provided for in the foregoing section, she shall be entitled to the same rights of dower as if her husband had died intestate; *Provided, however*, That no widow shall be entitled to the benefits of this ordinance, unless such dissent shall be entered within six months from and after the passage of this ordinance, nor in any case where the real estate of the deceased husband has been sold subsequent to his death, or has been divided between his devisees or heirs at law.

Sec. 3 *Be it further ordained*, That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its adoption.

Ratified in Convention this the 15th day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

AN ORDINANCE

CONCERNING THE CRIME OF ASSAULT, WITH INTENT TO COMMIT RAPE.

Section 1. *Be it ordained by the Convention of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same*, That any person convicted, by due course of law, of an assault, with an intent to commit a rape on the body of any female, shall be punished by fine, imprisonment not exceeding two years, standing in the pillory for one hour, one or more public whippings, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes, at any one time, on his bare back, all or any of them, at the discretion of the Court, due regard being had to the nature and circumstances of the offence

Sec 2. *Be it further ordained*, That all laws and clauses of laws, which conflict with this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Sec. 3 *Be it further ordained*, That this ordinance shall not affect the Legislative power over the subject.

Sec 4 *Be it further ordained*, That this ordinance shall be in force from and after the first day of July next.

[Ratified the 12th day of June, A D. 1866.]

AN ORDINANCE

EXTENDING THE TIME FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE PUBLIC TAXES BY THE SHERIFFS AND TAX COLLECTORS OF THIS STATE.

Section 1. *Be it ordained by the delegates of the people of the State of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same*, That the sheriffs and tax collectors of the several Counties of this State be allowed time until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, to settle their accounts with the Public Treasurer, under the same rules, regulations and restrictions, and under the same pains and penalties as are now provided by the Revenue Laws of this State.

[Ratified the 22d day of June, A. D. 1866.]

MARRIED:

In this place, on the 24th inst., by the Rt. Rev. G. F. Bahnson, Mr. LEMAN LEWIS of Miss. to Miss MARY E. WINKLER, of this place.

Two hearts united to pursue
The way of life together;
Two souls with but a single view
To live and love forever.

Across the threshold led,
And every tear kissed off as soon as shed,
His house she enters—there to be a light
Shining within, when all without is night,
A guardian angel o'er his life presiding,
Doubling his pleasures, and his cares dividing.

At Tom's Creek, Surry County, N. C., on Sunday July 1st. by the Rev. Wm. Rawley, Mr JAMES J TAYLOR, of Surry, to Miss NANNIE THOMPSON, of Mercer County, West Virginia.

DIED:

In Davidson County, on the 21st inst., of consumption, Mrs MARY ANN BODENHAMER, wife of William Bodenhamer.

New Advertisements.

Salem Male Academy.

THE exercises of this old established school will be re-commenced on Monday, August 6th. The services of a classically educated and experienced teacher, C. L. RIGHTS, Esq., having been secured, the hope of giving satisfaction to parents and guardians, is confidently entertained.

Only boys under 14 years of age are admitted. Board can be procured in respectable families for about $15 per month.

For further particulars apply to
Rt. Rev. G. F. BAHNSON.
Salem, July 27, 1866. 48-tf

Assessor's Office,
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
5th COL DISTRICT NORTH CAROLINA.
Greensboro' July, 18, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Law, Section 19th of the Act of June 30th, 1864, as amended March 3d 1865, that I, JESSE WHEELER, Assessor, will sit at the

Court-House in Asheboro' on the 6th of Aug. next.
At the office of my Assistant Assessor, John Kendall, in Lexington, August 7th.
At the Court-House in Winston, August 8th.
At Job Worth's, Surry county, August 9th.
At the Court-House in Danbury, August 10th.
" " in Wentworth, August 11th.
At my Office, in Greensboro,' August 13th.
At the Company's Shops, August 14th.
At the Court-house in Yanceyville, August 15th.
" " in Roxboro, August 16,

Between the hours of 10, A. M., and 4 P. M. of the several days above named, to hear and determine appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations by the Assessor or Assistant Assessors returned in the annual lists.

Notice is further given that no appeal will be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed and the annual list containing the assessment has been transmitted to the Collector. All appeals to said Assessor must be made in writing and specify the particular cause, matter, or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.

JESSE WHEELER,
July 27, 1866. (47-1w) Assessor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
Raleigh, July 23, 1866.

To the People of North Carolina.

I publish the following letter and order from Brevet Major General Robinson, for the information of the judicial officers, and other citizens of the State:

BUREAU REF'S, FREEDM'N & ABAN'D LANDS,
HDQ'RS ASS'T COM. STATE OF N. C.,
Raleigh, N. C., July 13, 1866.

His Excellency Jonathan Worth, Governor, &c., Raleigh, N. C.:

Governor—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., calling my attention to sec. 9 of the General Assembly, passed in 1865, and to the ordinances of the State Convention repealing the provisos of the 9th section of said act, and so modifying the 11th section that "there now exists, under the laws of this State, no discrimination in the distribution of justice to the prejudice of free persons of color," and desiring to be officially informed how, in my opinion, the question of jurisdiction now stands in matters relating to freedmen.

In reply I have the pleasure to inform your Excellency that I have this day issued an order (a copy of which is enclosed) directing the officers and agents of the Freedman's Bureau to refer all cases to which freedmen are parties, to the proper County and State Courts, with the single exception of claims for wages due under contracts approved or witnessed by officers of the Bureau.

I have made this exception for the reason that the condition of the freedmen is believed to be such that they cannot be subjected to the delay sometimes incident to proceedings in civil courts.

Trusting that my action may prove satisfactory to the civil authorities, and that there may be no obstacles to the fair administration of justice to all persons, I have the honor to be,
Very Respectfully your ob't serv't.
JNO. C. ROBINSON.
Brevet Maj Gen'l.

BUREAU REF'S, FREEDM'N & ABAN'D LANDS,
HDQ'RS ASS'T COM. N CAROLINA.
GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 8 }

His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina, having officially notified the Assistant Commissioner that "there now exists, under the laws of this State, no discrimination in the administration of justice to the prejudice of free persons of color," all officers and agents of the Bureau will hereafter refer all cases to which freedmen are parties, to the proper County or State authorities, according to the nature of the case, with the single exception of claims for wages due under contracts approved or witnessed by officers or agents of the Bureau, which, not admitting of delay, will be adjudicated as heretofore.

In case of any failure, neglect or inability of the civil authorities to arrest and bring to trial persons who have been or may hereafter be charged with the commission of crimes and offences against officers, agents, citizens and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, officers in charge of districts are hereby directed to arrest and detain such persons in military confinement, until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them.

By Command of
Brev't Maj. Gen. ROBINSON.
CLINTON A. CILLEY, A. A. G.

It is known that there are persons in the State, and out of it, who have sought to make the impression that our judicial officers and juries are so inimical to persons of color, and persons among us who were soldiers in the United States army during the late civil war, or who refused to serve in the Southern armies, that such persons cannot expect justice in our courts. Citizens of this State, who had served in the army of the United States, have filed petitions, addressed to the President of the United States, charging that they were persecuted by our courts, and praying for protection.—Upon a reference of the petitioners to me, by the President, I have made such investigations as satisfied me, beyond a doubt, that there was no ground for filing such petitions And these investigations, after having been submitted, in detail, for examination, have in each case drawn forth a response of like satisfaction from the national authorities.

Inquisitions have been made, and *ex parte* statements taken from persons who claim to have been aggrieved by the action or non action of our courts and juries. None of these, as yet, so far as I know, even if taken as true, prove anything to the prejudice of any judicial officer of the State, The ability and purity and impartiality with which justice has always been administered in this State, even where a negro appealed to our Courts to assert his freedom, have never been questioned at home or abroad. Our present judicial corps will not suffer by comparison with their predecessors at any period of our history. I have referred to these things only to justify me in asking at this time for peculiar diligence and circumspection on the part of all Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs and other judicial and executive officers, in the discharge of their official duties. One of the unhappy requents of the late civil war is an increase of crime—particularly larceny and burglary, and the too frequent failure to apprehend and punish the criminal. Every good citizen should co-operate with the officers of justice in bringing every violator of the criminal law to justice. We can, in no other way expect a return of the quiet and security which distinguished our State before the war.

It ought to be, and I hope it is, the wish, not only of the judiciary, but of every intelligent white man in the State, to protect the lately emancipated negro in all the rights of person and of property, to which he is entitled under the laws, and thus induce him to confide in our justice, and encourage him to be honest and industrious and to acquire property and to take care of it.

JONATHAN WORTH.
Governor of North Carolina.
July 27-1t

Every newspaper in the State is requested to give this paper one insertion and forward account for payment.

EDWARD J. HALE, Jr.,
OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
WITH
ROMME, DUNKLE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
320 Broadway, New York,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Furs, Parasols, &c.

Wanted.

A SMALL LOT OF WHEAT.
Enquire at THIS OFFICE.

Town Lots For Sale.

A NUMBER of building lots for sale on the *Mill Lane* in the Town of Salem, and also on *Church Street* (between 1st and 2nd streets, in Winston, application for the purchase of said lots will be received by the undersigned until the evening of July 31, 1866.

Applications for said lots will appear at the *Commissioner's Hall*, in Salem, on Wednesday, August the 1st, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when the result of the applications will be made known.

Should there be but one applicant for a lot, he takes the lot at the stipulated price. Where there are several applicants for the same lot, it is to be put up for sale on August 1st, at 1 o'clock, at the Commissioner's Hall. The bidding, however, is to be restricted to such persons as have made previous application within the time specified.

Purchasers to pay cash within 10 days (by evening of August 11th, 1866.)

S. THO'S PFOHL,
Warden of Salem.
Salem, July 20, 1866. 47-2w

NOTICE.

THE FIRM, heretofore existing under the name of "GRAY & WILSON," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the firm are hereby notified to call on J. C. Bell, at the office in the Steam Mill, and settle their accounts; those failing to do so by the middle or latter part of next month, may expect to find their claims in an officer's hands for collection. Those having claims against the firm must present them for settlement.

GRAY & WILSON.
Salem, N. C., July 1, 1866. 47-4t

U. S. TAX NOTICE.

Collector's Office,
5th DISTRICT, N. C.,
GREENSBORO', July 14th, 1866.

The Assessor's Lists from May 1st, 1865, to June 30th, 1866, have been placed in my hands for collection. All persons on whom assessments have been made during that period, in Davidson, Forsyth, Surry and Stokes counties, will meet me or my Deputy at the following times and places, prepared to pay their taxes:

For Forsyth, at Winston, the 1st, 2nd, 3d, and 4th of August.
For Surry, at Dobson, the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of August.
For Stokes, at Danbury, 13th 14th, 15th and 16th of August.
For Davidson, at Lexington, 13th, 14th 15th and 16th of August.

All Distillers, Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar manufacturers must come prepared to give bond and security, and all who have made application for license must come forward and take out their licenses. Those who fail to comply with these requirements will be subject to a heavy penalty.

According to the provisions of the law, those who do not pay at the required time will be liable to ten per cent additional on their taxes. The special attention of those who have not paid on the back list is called to this fact.

W. H. THOMPSON, Collector.
July 20, 1866. 47-4t.

State of North Carolina,
FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1866.

Anna Perry vs. The heirs at law of Ebenezer Perry, dec'd } Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that A. J. Folger and his wife Samira, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendants to be and appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to plead answer or demur, or the case will be heard *ex parte*, and judgment rendered *pro confesso* as to them.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Winston, the first Monday of June, A. D., 1866.

N. S. COOK, c. c. c.
July 20. (pr. fee $8.) 47-6t

State of North Carolina,
FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1866.

Thomas J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford,	vs	M. J. Crews.
Thomas J. Wilson, Guardian of N. Sievers'	vs.	M. J. Crews.
Solomon Mickey	vs.	M. J. Crews.
John F. Poindexter	vs.	M. J. Crews.
W. J. Kirby	vs.	M. J. Crews.
Joseph Wagoner.	vs.	M. J. Crews.

Original attachments levied on defendant's land.

It appearing the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, M. J. Crews, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court-house in the town of Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead to said cases, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him and orders of sale granted.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Winston, the first Monday of June, A. D., 1866.

N. S. COOK, c. c. c.
July 20. (pr. fee $8) 47-6w

State of North Carolina,
FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1866.

I. A. Robertson vs. Jeremiah Patterson. } Original Attachment levied on Defendant's land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jeremiah Patterson, resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead to said case, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him, and order of sale granted.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Winston, the first Monday of June, A. D., 1866.

N. S. COOK, c. c. c.
July 20. pr. fee $8—47-6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of PFOHL BROTHERS, are requested to come forward immediately, and settle their accounts, either by cash or note, as the books must be closed, or the accounts will be put into officers' hands for collection.

E. A. PFOHL,
Surviving Partner.
Salem, July 20, 1866. 47-3m.

Revenue Stamps

For Sale at the Post Office.

Sewing Machine

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WANTED:

$100,000 SOUTHERN BANK BILLS of all denominations. Also $10,000 in Specie. Apply at the SENTINEL OFFICE.

For Cape Fear Bills 25 cents on the dollar will be paid.

For bills of all other Banks the highest prices that can be afforded, will be paid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons, who desire to sell Specie or Bank Bills, can do so at this time to better advantage probably than they may ever be able to do again.

Specie is now higher than it is likely it will be soon again, and the Bank Bills it is not thought will get any better, while many of them are continually getting worse. A word to the wise is sufficient. CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

Persons indebted to the Cape Fear Bank at Salem may do well to call at the Sentinel office.

PROCLAMATION

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In obedience to an Ordinance of the State Convention, ratified the 25th day of June, 1866, entitled "An Ordinance submitting to the qualified voters of the State the ratification or rejection of the Constitution adopted by the Convention," I, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of North Carolina, hereby give notice that on THURSDAY the SECOND day of AUGUST next, polls will be opened by the Sheriffs of the respective Counties and kept open for three successive days, at the several election precincts in each and every county in the State under the same rules and regulations as now exist for the election of members of the General Assembly; at which elections all persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, may vote for or against the ratification of the same; those who wish a ratification of the Constitution voting, with a written or printed ticket, "RATIFICATION,"—those of a contrary opinion, voting with a written or printed ticket, "REJECTION." Sheriff's will observe the provisions of the Ordinance as to the duties thereby imposed.

L. S. In witness whereof His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, has hereto set his hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this first day of July, A. D. 1866.

JONATHAN WORTH.

By the Governor:
WM. H. BAGLEY,
Private Secretary.
July 18, 1866. 46-tde.

Election Notice.

In obedience to the above proclamation, there will be an election held at the various precincts in Forsyth County, on the 2nd, 3d and 4th days of August next, for the purpose of giving the people of Forsyth County an opportunity of voting for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution of North Carolina, amended by the late State Convention.

The following persons have been appointed, by the Court, Inspectors of said election: At Sides', Wm Doub, Esq., Thomas Long, and Thomas Hunter.

Bethania, Adam Snow, Esq., Joseph Transu and L. E. Grabbs.

Lewisville, Wm. R. Griffith, Esq., Lewis Lingen our and George Flynt.

Stafford's, Wm. Shore, Esq., Henry Shoaf and Benjamin Hampton.

Waughtown, P. E. Light, Esq., Joseph Northern, and William Philips.

Kernersville, John Hester, Esq., Vestal Perry and Henry Smith.

Below's Creek, Geo. V Fulp, Esq., John Vance and Moses L. Whicker.

Matthews', Wm. Morris, Esq., Jesse Morris and Isaac Vanhoy.

Sedgo Garden, N. F. Sullivan, Esq., Wm. McMillan and Tandy Marshall.

Winston, Wm. Smith, Esq., Solomon Mickey and John N. Blum.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.
July 13, 1866. 46-td

Sugar Cane Mill

FOR SALE.

I have a heavy 3 Roller Iron Cane Mill, which has been used several years by James Brendle, Esq., and which I desire to sell, together with several good large Boilers.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem N. C. July 18, 1866—2t.

Small Plantations

FOR SALE.

I have two small Plantations, that I would dispose of at private sale.

One of 60 acres, of which about 45 acres are woodland, lying on the Cucumber Road, about 2 miles from Salem. Has a good Orchard, Garden and Well. The House, Stables, &c., but ordinary.

The other of 164 acres, within about 2½ miles of Salem. About 100 acres in good timber. Good meadow and springs. House and Barn much out of repair.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem N. C. July 18, 1866—2t.

Bethany Academy.

W. T. H. EWING, Principal.
JACOB CLINARD, Assistant.

THE Eighth session of this school will commence on the Fourth Monday in July, 1866. Tuition $7, $11, and $15, per session of twenty-two weeks. Contingents fifty cents.

One half due at the end of eleven weeks. Disabled soldiers one-third less. Interest charged on all accounts.

Board in good families from $8 to $10 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal, Midway, Davidson County, N. C. —46—3

State of North Carolina,
SURRY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1866.

Wiley Riggs, Adm'r of Daniel Riggs, dec'd
versus
Wilson Riggs, and others.
Petition to sell Lands.

It this case, it appearing to the court that the defendant, Wilson Riggs, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the People's Press, published in Salem, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Wilson Riggs to appear at the next court to be held for the County of Surry, at the Court house in Dobson, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted, otherwise the same will be heard *ex parte* as to him, and decree or sale granted.

Witness, H. C. Hampton, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2nd Monday of May, 1866.

H. C. HAMPTON, c. c. c.
June 20, 1866. fee $8 45-6t.

Poetry.

THERE IS NO DEATH.

There is no death. The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in Heaven's jewelled crown
They shine forevermore.

There is no death. The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers
To golden grain or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow-tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize
To feed the hungry moss they bear.
The forest leaves drink daily life
From out the viewless air.

There is no death. The leaves may fall,
The flowers may droop and fade away—
They only wait, through wintry hours,
The coming of the May.

There is no death. An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread;
He bears our best loved things away,
And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all desolate—
He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers:
Transplanted into bliss they now
Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird-like voice whose joyous tone
Made glad this scene of sin and strife,
Sings now, in everlasting song,
Amid the trees of life.

And where he sees a smile too bright,
Or heart too pure for taint and vice,
He bears it to that world of light,
To dwell in Paradise.

Born into that undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
With joy we welcome them—the same,
Except in sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear, immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is life. There are no dead.

FUN FOR THE FAMILY.

What gives a cold, cures a cold and pays the doctor?—A draft.

How can a boy make his jacket last?—By making his waistcoat and trowsers first.

Who was Jonah's tutor?—The whale who brought him up.

What fruit does a newly married couple resemble?—A green pear.

When is a young lady like a riding vehicle? When she is a little sulky.

Why is a lot of bacon like a riding vehicle? Because, its sometimes (a) *buggy*.

Misery loves company, and so does a marriageable young lady.

What's the difference between a butcher and a corn doctor?—One cuts the corns, and the other corns the cuts.

What's the difference between an incendiary and engineer?—One "banks" the fires, and the other fires the banks.

There was a certain propriety in the Finnians selecting Yeastport for their first great rising.

At what time of life may a man be said to belong to the vegetable kingdom?—When long experience has made him sage.

When may two people be said to be half witted?—When they have an understanding between them.

What two counties in Ireland would you suppose to be lighter in weight than the rest? Cork and Down.

What stone should have been placed at the gate of Eden after the expulsion.—Adamantine—(Adam ain't in.)

A RAW ORATOR.—An orator in appealing to the "bone and sinew," said:

"My friends, I am proud to see around me to-night the hardy yeomanry of the land, for I love the agricultural interests of the country; and well may I love them, fellow citizens, for I was born a farmer; the happiest days of my youth were spent in the peaceful avocation of the sons of the soil. If I may be allowed to use a figurative expression, my friends, I may say, I was raised between two rows of corn."

"A punkin, by hokey!" exclaimed an inebriated chap just in front of the stage

State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1866.

J. H. Lewellen, Adm'r of Thomas Lemmons, dec'd, against
John Lemmons, Lacy Lemmons, William Pardew and wife Sarah.

Petition to sell Land.

In this case it appearing to the Court that John Lemmons and Lacy Lemmons are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the People's Press, a newspaper published at Salem, for six successive weeks, notifying the absent defendants to appear at the next Court to be held for the county of Surry, at the court-house in Dobson, on the second Monday of August next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted; otherwise the same will be heard *ex parte* as to them, and a decree granted for the sale of the lands described in petition.

Witness, H. C. HAMPTON, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2nd Monday of May, 1866.

H. C. HAMPTON, c. c. c.

June 29, 1866. fee $8 45-6w,

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1866.

Miss Tommie Crump,
Mrs. Lucretia Dawthan,
Miss Elizabeth A. Dunman
Alexander E. Daniel,
Capt. W. C. Farraz,
Henry Hart,
William Holder,
E. V. Hester.
Mrs. P. J. Hine,
Miss Mary Jones,
Sarah L. Lancaster,
Joseph Lewis,
Miss Mary J. Martin,
Thomas Murphy,
Tandy Marshal,
Louisa Null,
John A. Nifong,
Elizabeth Noles,
Mrs. Cecile Preston,
W. W. Phillips,
Michael Richmond,
Mrs. Susan Rothrock,
T. W. Reynolds,
Mrs. Eliza E. Sells,
Edwin Sink,
Mary Smith,
William Sailor,
William Smith,
Wm. L. Taylor,
Charles Ties,
C. C. Weesner,
Jesse Young.

Two cents are due on advertised letters.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.

Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1866.

Executor's Notice.

I WOULD once more earnestly call upon those owing the estate of Lewis Beck, dec'd, to make payment as soon as they possibly can. I believe that if the debtors were aware that his family is entirely dependent upon the proceeds, they would exert themselves more to make payment. Any one having claims against said estate, not yet presented, will please do so without more delay.

E. A. VOGLER, Executor.

Salem, N. C., June 15, 1866 44-4t.

J. L. FULKERSON'S COLUMN.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW SPRING GOODS!

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,

SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That is will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured DeLaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Cloaking Cloths and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sacq Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Laconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Col'd Cambrics assorted, White & Col'd Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched Bossome, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies' Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barage and Silk Veils, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Push-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties-Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and Timmings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons. Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of SATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pencils, Pens. &c., &c.,

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS & BONNETS

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots,

as well as the cheap and heavy Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's sizes up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c, &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES.

In the **HARDWARE** line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meal Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Curry-combs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SHEAR STEEL and CAST STEEL.

Of Groceries,

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio coffee, Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon, Starch, Soda, CHEESE and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDIES.

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum, Extract of Logwood, Van. Red, Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Laudanum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tarter.—Also Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, Quinine, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice article of common hole Soap, in one pound Jumps, Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article of

FINE COGNIAC BRANDY,
AND PORT WINE,

or medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards, Baskets and Chairs, Churns, Wood Spoons, Cream Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick.

SHOE FINDINGS,

such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of **Leather**, which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morrocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Bindings.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL **BARTER** FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash. Let all the boys go at trapping; for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., May, 1866. 19-tf

A REFINED TASTE would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM*, which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs*, "by the best artists only" may also be found. Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary and Graceful Figures* of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with

J. L. FULKERSON.

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with

J. L. FULKERSON

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed, at March Term, 1866 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Forsyth county, Administrator with the will annexed, upon the estate of Wm. Fries, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment immediately. And all those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Adm'r.*

Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

Executor's Notice.

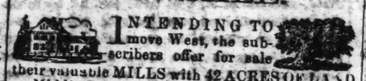
ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTate of F. Fries, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, or if that cannot be done to give satisfactory notes, when some farther indulgence will be given.

All persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Executor,*
CARRIE FRIES SHAFFNER, *Executrix.*

Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

VALUABLE MILL AND LANDS FOR SALE.



INTENDING TO move West, the subscribers offer for sale their valuable MILLS with 42 ACRES OF LAND on Middle Fork, 2½ miles South of Salem, N. C. The Mill-seat is one of the best in all this section There is 11 feet head, estimated to be equal to 30 horse power. There is one Corn and on Flouring Mill, propelled by two 8 feet overshot wheels. The machinery nearly new.

One SAW MILL with vertical wheels, in running order. The mills are on a short canal, not far from the dam.

Those wishing to buy, will call and see for themselves.

S. H. & L. C. LAUGENOUR.

ALSO,

The subscriber offers for sale 30 ACRES OF LAND, with good Orchard, adjoining the above mentioned Mill Tract, on the East.

Also on the West, 82 ACRES, with Woodland, Orchard, Meadows; and with bottom in cultivation,

Also 63 ACRES, 1½ miles down the creek from said Mills, nearly half good bottom, with a good FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND BARN.

S. H. LAUGENOUR.

Forsyth Co., N. C., May 19 1866. 40-3m

NEW SPRING GOODS!

AT BONER & CRIST'S OLD STAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

SMITH & CO.,

WOULD announce to the citizens of Salem and the surrounding country, that they have on hand and are receiving from the principal Northern markets, a fine assortment of

SPRING GOODS, consisting in part of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
LADIES' AND GENT'S HATS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.

☞ We cannot be undersold by any living Person. ☜

CALL AND SEE.

WM M. SMITH & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 14, 1866. 35-tf.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

Mebaneville, N. C.

A NEW TERM will begin on the 25th of July next. For the accommodation of young men, who cannot take a Classical course, an English and Commercial Department has been organized. For terms address

Col. WM. BINGHAM,
Mebaneville, N. C.

June 22, 1865 2-1m.

THRESHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

I HAVE again completed arrangements by which I can furnish RAILWAY OR LEVER HORSE POWERS and WHEAT THRESHING MACHINES, Thresher and Cleaner combined, of various sizes, of the Emery Brothers pattern, which is esteemed the best ever brought to this section of the country. Any one wishing to procure one can obtain further information by applying to me.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., June 15, 1866. 44-tf

An Old Song, set to a New Tune.

"13 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminators
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.*

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed-Bugs, &c.*

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
is for *Moths Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.*

☞ ! ! ! BEWARE ! ! ! of all worthless imitations ☜ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address. HENRY R. COSTAR, 482 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Salem Drug Store

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda,	Epsom Salts,	Castor Oil,
Ess. Pepperm't,	Ess. Lemon,	Ess. Cinamon,
Copperas,	Ex't Logwood,	Indigo,
Madder,	Venetian Red,	Spanish Brown
Essence of Coffee,	&c.	&c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket, dressing tuck, &c. Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pens & Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

Feb. 3, 1866. A. T. ZEVELY. 25-tf

Jeweler Shop Re-opened.

I HAVE RE-OPENED MY SHOP, WHERE Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will again be repaired with fidelity and despatch, by a competent workman.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., March 10th, 1866.

NEW GROCERY STORE AT F. FRIES' OLD STAND.

SALEM, N. C.

FLOUR,	MEAL,	CORN,
BACON,	LARD,	BUTTER,
CHEESE,	FISH,	CANDIES,
NUTS,	RAISINS,	ORANGES,
SPICES,	DOMESTICS,	TIN WARE,
LEATHER,	SALT,	TOBACCO,
COTTON YARN,	CROCKERY WARE,	

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c., &c. &c.

Just received and receiving by

J. P. VEST.

☞ Will buy Flour, Wheat, Corn, Butter, Bacon, &c., &c.

Salem, N. C., March 31st, 1866. 33-3m.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING, at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for this county, qualified as Administrator of the estate of CHARLES COOPER, dec'd., I hereby give general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Debtors to said estate will please make payment accordingly.

E. A. VOGLER, Adm'r, with the will annexed.

Salem, N. C., June 15, 1866. 44-4t

Land For Sale.

I WILL SELL my Tract of land lying on the Yadkin river, containing 303 Acres, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Williams, Sr., and Joseph Williams.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.

May 12th, 1866. 39-tf

SLATES

OF ALL KINDS ON HAND FOR SALE or printed to order with neatness and dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms at this office. Give us a trial.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months ago and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he has determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices, as will give entire satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Calicoes, DeLaines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Shootings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Sheeting, Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlewick, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Tape, Thread, Collars, Neckties, Head Nets, Pens, Pencils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, fine fur Fashionable Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogans to the finest, nicest Ladies' Balmorals.

CROCKERY WARE,

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappie Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE.

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butchers Knives, Knives and Forks Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Curry-combs, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Cast-steel, &c., Also a lot of Whitemore's No. 10. COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting box out.

GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown, Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tartar, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulphur, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wrights and Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

FORD'S PHOSPHATE OR FERTILIZER,

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c. &c, containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertilizer, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &C.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure as a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit, Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the before-named articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally, I would say, GIVE ME A CALL, and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days, my lot is with you,—here I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones.—Call and see me.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., October, 1865. t

GET THE BEST.

Inventors, Mechanics and Manufacturers.

1866! 1866! 1866!

The Best paper in the United States for Mechanics, Inventors and Machinists, is the

Scientific American.

It is the largest in size, and has by far the widest circulation of any other paper of its class in the country. It is published weekly. Each number contains sixteen pages, with numerous illustrations.

The numbers for the year make two volumes, 416 pages each. It also contains a full account of all the principal inventions and discoveries of the day. Also, valuable illustrated articles upon tools and machinery used in workshops, manufactories, steam and mechanical engineering, woolen, cotton, chemical, petroleum, and all other manufacturing and peaceful interests. Also Firearms, War Implements, Ordnance, War Vessels, Railway, Machinery, Electric, Chemical and Mathematical apparatus, Wood and Lumber Machinery, Hydraulics, Oil and Water Pumps, Water Wheels, etc., Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements—this latter department being very full and of great value to Farmers and Gardeners.

Articles embracing every department of Popular Science, which every body can understand and which everybody likes to read.

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